

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level
0	Closed Forest	level 1 Formed by trees at least 5 meters tall with their crowns interlocking. Total canopy cover is greater than 40%.
01	Mainly Evergreen Forest	level 2 The canopy is never without green foliage. At least 50% of the trees that reach the canopy are evergreen. Individual trees may shed their leaves.
011	Tropical Wet Forest	level 3 Often called a tropical rain forest. Consisting mainly of broad-leaved evergreen trees, neither cold nor drought resistant. Truly evergreen, i.e. the forest canopy remains green all year though a few individual trees may be leafless for a few weeks. Leaves of many species have "drip tip".
0111	Lowland forest	level 4 Consists of fast growing trees, many exceeding 50 meters tall and usually forming an uneven canopy. Undergrowth is sparse, lichen and green algae are present, and climbing vines are absent.
0112	Submontane forest	level 4 Trees form an even canopy. Forbs are common in the undergrowth. Vascular epiphytes and vines are abundant, e.g., Atlantic slopes of Costa Rica.
0113	Montane forest	level 4 Trees are less than 50 meters tall, have crowns that extend relatively far down the stem and have rough bark. Usually ferns, herbs, mosses, and small palms are abundant in the undergrowth, e.g., Sierra de Talamanca, Costa Rica.
0114	" Subalpine" forest	level 4 Occurs at elevations above montane forests, with characteristic vegetation which is dependent on latitude
0115	Cloud forest	level 4 Trees are gnarled , have rough bark and are rarely greater than 20 meters tall. Tree crowns, branches and trunks are burdened with epiphytes and vines, e.g., Blue Mountains, Jamaica.
012	Tropical and Subtropical Evergreen Seasonal	level 3 Consisting mainly of broad-leaved evergreen trees. Foliage reduction during the dry season is noticeable, often as partial shedding. Transitional between Tropical Wet Forest and Tropical and Subtropical Semi-deciduous.
0121	Lowland forest	level 4 Consists of fast growing trees, many exceeding 50 meters tall and usually forming an uneven canopy. Undergrowth is sparse, lichen and green algae are present, and climbing vines are absent.

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0122	Submontane forest	level 4	Trees form an even canopy. Forbs are common in the undergrowth. Vascular epiphytes and vines are abundant.
0123	Montane forest	level 4	Trees are less than 50 meters tall, have crowns that extend relatively far down the stem and have rough bark. Evergreen shrubs are more common than tree ferns in the undergrowth.
0124	“ Subalpine” forest	level 4	This forest resembles the Winter-rain Evergreen Broad-leaved Sclerophyllous dry forest and usually occurs above the cloud forest. Trees are mostly evergreen sclerophyllous trees, smaller than 20 meters with little or no undergrowth, few climbing vines, and few epiphytes.
013	Tropical and Subtropical Semi-deciduous (upper canopy drought deciduous)	level 3	Most of the upper canopy trees are drought-deciduous; many of the understory trees and shrubs are evergreen and more or less sclerophyllous. However, evergreen and deciduous woody plants and shrubs may occur mixed within the same layer. Nearly all trees have bud protection and leaves without “drip tips”. Trees have rough bark, except some bottle trees, which may be present.
0131	Lowland forest	level 4	The taller trees may be bottle trees (e.g.,Ceiba). There are practically no epiphytes present. The undergrowth is composed of shrubs and seedlings. Succulents such as thin-stemmed caespitose cacti are also present. Vines and sparse layer of herbaceous vegetation may also be present.
0133	Montane or cloud forest	level 4	This forest is similar to a Semi-deciduous Lowland Forest, however, the canopy is lower and covered with xerophytic epiphytes such as <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> .
014	Subtropical Wet Forest	level 3	Present only locally and in small fragmentary stands, because the subtropical climate typically has a dry season. Subtropical Wet Forest (e.g., in Queensland, Australia and Taiwan) usually grades into tropical wet forest. Some shrubs may grow in the understory. Seasonal temperature change occurs between summer and winter.
0141	Lowland forest	level 4	Consists of fast growing trees, many exceeding 50 meters tall and usually forming an uneven canopy. Undergrowth is sparse, lichen and green algae are present, and climbing vines are absent.
0142	Submontane forest	level 4	Trees form an even canopy. Forbs are common in the undergrowth. Vascular epiphytes and vines are abundant.

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0143	Montane forest	level 4	Trees are less than 50 meters tall, have crowns that extend relatively far down the stem and have rough bark. Usually ferns, herbs, mosses, and small palms are abundant in the undergrowth.
0144	Subalpine Forest	level 4	Occurs at elevations above montane forests, with characteristic vegetation which is dependent on latitude.
0145	Cloud forest	level 4	Trees are gnarled, have rough bark and are rarely greater than 20 meters tall. Tree crowns, branches and trunks are burdened with epiphytes and vines.
015	Temperate and Subpolar Evergreen Wet Forest	level 3	Occurs only in the extremely oceanic, nearly frost-free climates of the southern hemisphere, mainly in Chile. Consisting mostly of truly evergreen hemisclerophyllous trees and shrubs. Rich in epiphytic mosses, liverworts, lichens that grow on trees, and in ground-rooted herbaceous ferns.
0151	Temperate evergreen wet forest	level 4	Trees are greater than 10 meters tall. Vascular epiphytes and vines may be present.
0152	Subpolar evergreen wet forest	level 4	Trees are less than 10 meters tall and often have reduced leaf size. There are no vascular epiphytes present.
016	Temperate Evergreen Deciduous Broad-leaved Forest	level 3	Requires adequate summer rainfall. This is a mixed evergreen-deciduous class. The dominant trees are mainly hemi-sclerophyllous evergreen trees (more than 50% of the canopy) and shrubs, and the subordinate trees are deciduous broad-leaved trees and shrubs (more than 25% of the canopy). Rich in perennial herbaceous plants. Very few or no vascular epiphytes and vines.
0161	Lowland forest	level 4	Consists of fast growing trees, many exceeding 50 meters tall and usually forming an uneven canopy. Undergrowth is sparse, lichen and green algae are present, and climbing vines are absent.
0162	Submontane forest	level 4	Trees form an even canopy. Forbs are common in the undergrowth. Vascular epiphytes and vines are abundant.
0163	Montane forest	level 4	Trees are less than 50 meters tall, have crowns that extend relatively far down the stem and have rough bark. Usually ferns, herbs, mosses, and small palms are abundant in the undergrowth.
0164	“ Subalpine” forest	level 4	Occurs at elevations above montane forests, with characteristic vegetation which is dependent on latitude.

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017	Winter-Rain Evergreen Broad-leaved Sclerophyllous	level 3	Often understood as Mediterranean, but present also in south-western Australia, Chile, and other locations. The climate has a pronounced summer drought. The trees are mainly of sclerophyllous evergreen trees and shrubs, most of which have rough bark. There is very little herbaceous undergrowth. No vascular and few epiphytic bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) and lichens, but evergreen woody vines are present.
0171	Lowland and submontane > 50 m	level 4	Dominated by trees over 50 meters tall (more than 50% of the canopy) such as giant eucalyptis, e.g., <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> in Victoria and <i>E. diversicolor</i> in Western Australia.
0172	Lowland and submontane < 50 m	level 3	Dominated by trees less than 50 meters tall (more than 50% of the canopy), e.g., Californian live-oak forest.
018	Tropical and Subtropical Evergreen Needle-leaved	level 4	Consisting mainly of needle-leaved or scale-leaved evergreen trees (more than 50% of the canopy). Broad-leaved trees may be present. Vascular epiphytes and vines rarely present.
0181	Lowland and submontane	level 4	E.g., the pine forests of Honduras and Nicaragua.
0182	Montane and subalpine	level 4	E.g., the pine forest of the Philippines and southern Mexico.
019	Temperate and Subpolar Evergreen Needle-leaved	level 3	Consisting mainly of needle-leaved or scale-leaved evergreen trees (more than 50% of the canopy), but broad-leaved trees may be present. Vascular epiphytes and vines are rarely present.
0191	Giant forest	level 4	Dominated by trees (more than 50% of the canopy) greater than 50 meters tall, e.g., <i>Sequoia</i> and <i>Pseudotsuga</i> forest in the Pacific West of North America.
0192	Rounded crowns	level 4	Dominated by trees 45-50 meters tall (more than 50% of the canopy), with broad, irregularly rounded crowns, e.g., <i>Pinus</i> spp.
0193	Conical crowns	level 4	Dominated by trees 45-50 meters tall (more than 50% of the canopy), with conical crowns, e.g., <i>Picea</i> , <i>Abies</i> , California red fir forests.
0194	Cylindrical crowns	level 4	Dominated by trees 45-50 meters tall (more than 50% of the canopy), with crowns with very short branches and a narrow cylindrical shape.

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02	Mainly Deciduous Forest	level 2	The majority of trees (more than 50% of the canopy) shed their foliage simultaneously in connection with the unfavorable season (drought or cold).
021	Tropical and Subtropical Drought-deciduous Broad-leaved lowland and submontane	level 3	The unfavorable season is mainly characterized by drought, in most cases winter-drought. Foliage is shed regularly every year. Most trees have relatively thick, fissured bark.
0211	Montane and cloud forest	level 4	Practically no evergreen plants in any stratum, except some succulents. Woody and herbaceous vines and deciduous bottle-trees are present. Sparse herbaceous vegetation present in the undergrowth, e.g., the broad-leaved deciduous forest of north-western Costa Rica.
0212	Cold-deciduous Forest with Evergreen Trees and Shrubs	level 3	Some evergreen species are present in the understory. Drought resistant epiphytes are present or abundant, often in the bearded form (e.g., <i>Usnea</i> or <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> ). This formation is not frequent, but well developed, e.g., in northern Peru.
022	With evergreen broad-leaved trees and climbers	level 4	The unfavorable season is mainly characterized by winter frost. Deciduous broad-leaved trees are dominant (more than 50% of the canopy), but evergreen species are present (more than 25% of the canopy) as part of the main canopy or the understory. Climbers and vascular epiphytes are scarce or absent.
0221	With evergreen needle-leaved trees	level 4	Rich in epiphytes and mosses. Vascular epiphytes may be present at the base of tree stems. Climbing vines may be common on flood plains. <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> and <i>Hedera helix</i> in western Europe and <i>Magnolia</i> spp. in North America are examples of this class type.
0222	With evergreen broad-leaved trees	level 4	E.g., the maple-hemlock or oak-pine forests of Northeastern, U.S.A.
023	Cold-deciduous Forests without Evergreen Trees	level 3	Deciduous trees are absolutely dominant (more than 75% of the canopy). Evergreen herbs and some evergreen shrubs (less than 2 meters tall) may be present. Climbers insignificant but may be common on flood plains; vascular epiphytes are absent (except occasionally at the lower base of the tree); mosses, liverworts and particularly lichens are always present.
0231	Temperate lowland and submontane broad-leaved	level 4	Trees are up to 50 meters tall. Epiphytes are primarily algae and crustose lichens.

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0232	Montane or boreal	level 4	Trees may be up to 50 meters tall, but in montane or boreal forest normally not taller than 30 meters. Epiphytes are primarily lichens and bryophytes. This class includes lowland or submontane in topographic positions with high atmospheric humidity.
0233	Subalpine or subpolar	level 4	Trees are not taller than 20 meters and have gnarled trunks. Epiphytes are lichens and bryophytes and are more abundant than in the montane class (0232). This class often grades into woodland.
03	Extremely Xeromorphic (dry) Forest	level 2	Dense stands of trees and shrubs adapted to dry conditions, such as bottle trees, tuft trees with succulent leaves and stem succulents. Undergrowth has shrubs adapted to dry conditions, succulent perennial herbs and annual and perennial herbaceous plants. Often grades into woodlands.
031	Sclerophyllous-dominated Extremely Xeromorphic	level 3	Vegetation similar to Xeromorphic Forest, with predominance of sclerophyllous trees, many of which have bulbose stem bases largely embedded in the soil.
032	Thorn Forest	level 3	Species with thorns are dominant (more than 50% of the canopy).
0321	Mixed deciduous-evergreen thorn forest	level 4	Both deciduous and evergreen species are more than 25% of the tree canopy. See definitions of Mainly Evergreen Forest, class 01 and Deciduous, class 02.
0322	Purely deciduous thorn forest	level 4	Deciduous thorn species are absolutely dominant (more than 75% of the canopy). See definition of Deciduous Forest, class 02.
033	Mainly Succulent Forest	level 3	Tree-formed (scapose) and shrub-formed (caespitose) succulents are very frequent (more than 50% of the canopy), but other trees and shrubs adapted to dry conditions are usually present as well.

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1 Woodland		level 1	Comprised of open stands of trees more than 5 meters tall with crowns not touching. Greater than 40% of the ground is covered by the tree canopy. Definitions for Mainly Evergreen Woodland, Mainly Deciduous Woodland, and Extremely Xeromorphic Woodland are similar to forest definitions with sparser stocking of individual trees.
11 Mainly Evergreen Woodland		level 2	The canopy is never without green foliage. At least 50% of the trees that reach the canopy are evergreen. Individual trees may shed their leaves.
1111 Evergreen Broad-leaved Woodland		level 3	Mainly sclerophyllous trees and shrubs, with no epiphytes.
1112 Evergreen Needle-leaved Woodland		level 3	Trees are mainly needle- or scale-leaved (more than 50% of the canopy). Crowns of many trees extend to the base of the stem or are very branched.
1121 Rounded crowns		level 4	E.g., <i>Pinus</i> .
1122 Conical crowns prevailing		level 4	Usually in subalpine areas.
1123 Narrow cylindrical crowns		level 4	E.g., <i>Picea</i> in the boreal regions.
12 Mainly Deciduous Woodland		level 2	The majority of trees (more than 50% of the canopy) shed their foliage simultaneously in connection with the unfavorable season (drought or cold).
121 Drought-deciduous		level 3	The unfavorable season is mainly characterized by drought, in most cases winter-drought. Foliage is shed regularly every year. Most trees have relatively thick, fissured bark.
1211 Broad-leaved lowland and submontane		level 4	Practically no evergreen plants in any stratum, except some succulents. Woody and herbaceous vines and deciduous bottle-trees are present. Sparse herbaceous vegetation present in the undergrowth.
1212 Montane and cloud woodland		level 4	Some evergreen species are present in the understory. Drought resistant epiphytes are present or abundant, often in the bearded form (e.g., <i>U schea</i> or <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> ). This formation is not frequent, but well developed, e.g., in northern Peru.

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122	Cold-deciduous with Evergreens	level 3	The unfavorable season is mainly characterized by winter frost. Deciduous broad-leaved trees are dominant (more than 50% of the canopy), but evergreen species are present (more than 25% of the canopy) as part of the main canopy or the understory. Climbers and vascular epiphytes are scarce or absent.
1221	With evergreen broad-leaved trees and climbers	level 4	Rich in epiphytes and mosses. Vascular epiphytes may be present at the base of tree stems. Climbing vines may be common on flood plains. <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> and <i>Hedera helix</i> in western Europe and Magnolia spp. in North America are examples of this class type.
1222	With evergreen needle-leaved trees	level 4	E.g., the maple-hemlock or oak-pine forests of Northeastern, U.S.A.
123	Cold-deciduous without Evergreens	level 3	Deciduous trees are absolutely dominant (more than 75% of the canopy). Evergreen herbs and some evergreen shrubs (less than 2 meters tall) may be present. Climbers insignificant but may be common on flood plains; vascular epiphytes are absent (except occasionally at the lower base of the tree); mosses, liverworts and particularly lichens are always present. Cold-deciduous species are absolutely dominant (more than 75% of the canopy). Most frequent in the subarctic region, elsewhere only on swamps or bogs.
1231	Broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Broad-leaved deciduous species are absolutely dominant (more than 75% of the canopy).
1232	Needle-leaved deciduous	level 4	Needle-leaved deciduous species are absolutely dominant (more than 75% of the canopy).
1233	Mixed deciduous	level 4	Both broad-leaved and needle leaved deciduous species provide more than 25% of the canopy.
13	Extremely Xeromorphic Woodland	level 2	Stands of trees and shrubs adapted to dry conditions, such as bottle trees, tuft trees with succulent leaves and stem succulents. Undergrowth has shrubs adapted to dry conditions, succulent perennial herbs and annual and perennial herbaceous plants. Woodlands may grade into forest.
131	Sclerophyllous-dominated Extremely Xeromorphic	level 3	Vegetation is similar to Xeromorphic woodlands, with predominance of sclerophyllous trees, many of which have bulbous stem bases largely embedded in the soil.

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132	Thorn Woodland	level 3	Species with thorns are dominant (more than 50% of the canopy).
1321	Mixed deciduous-evergreen	level 4	Both deciduous species and evergreen species are more than 25% of the shrub canopy. See definitions of Mainly Evergreen Forest, class 01 and Deciduous, class 02.
1322	Purely deciduous	level 4	Deciduous thorn species are absolutely dominant (more than 75% of the canopy). See definition of Deciduous Forest, class 02.
133	Mainly Succulent Woodland	level 3	Tree-formed (scapose) and shrub-formed (caespitose) succulents are very frequent (more than 50% of the canopy), but other trees and shrubs adapted to dry conditions are usually present as well.

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2	Shrublands or Thickets	level 1	The shrub canopy covers at least 40% of the ground and is composed of matted, clumped or clustered woody plants 0.5 to 5 meters tall. Shrubland: most of the individual shrubs are not touching each other; often with grass growing between shrubs. Thicket: individual shrubs are interlocked. Shrublands are also further defined (like Forests and Woodlands) as Evergreen Broad-leaved, Evergreen Needle-leaved, Mainly Deciduous, etc. Shrubland: most of the individual shrubs are not touching each other; often with grass growing between shrubs.
21	Mainly Evergreen Shrubland	level 2	The canopy is never without green foliage. At least 50% of the shrubs that reach the canopy are evergreen. Individual shrubs may shed their leaves.
211	Evergreen Broad-leaved	level 3	Evergreen broad-leaved species are dominant (more than 50% of the canopy).
2111	Low bamboo thicket	level 4	Occasionally bamboo forms a shrubland. See class 2 for shrubland and thicket definitions.
2112	Evergreen tuft-tree	level 4	Composed of small trees and woody shrubs, e.g., Mediterranean dwarf palm shrubland or Hawaiian tree fern thicket or shrubland.
2113	Broad-leaved hemi-sclerophyllous	level 4	Matted or clumped shrubs and plants with large soft leaves, e.g., subalpine <i>Rhododendron</i> thickets, or <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> matted thicket of Hawaii.
2114	Broad-leaved sclerophyllous	level 4	E.g., chapparal or macchia.
2115	Suffruticose thicket	level 4	E.g., <i>Cistus</i> heath.
212	Evergreen Needle-leaved and Microphyllous	level 3	Dominant species (more than 50% of the canopy) have either needle leaves or small leaves.
2121	Evergreen needle-leaved	level 4	Composed of creeping or lodged needle-leaved shrubs, e.g., <i>Pinus mughus</i> , “Krummholz”.
2122	Evergreen microphyllous	level 4	Evergreen species have small leaves, e.g., desert plants, or leaves with a single unbranched vein.
22	Mainly Deciduous	level 2	The majority of shrubs (more than 50% of the canopy) shed their foliage simultaneously in connection with the unfavorable season (cold or drought).

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221	Drought-deciduous Mixed with Evergreen Woody Plants	level 3	Drought-deciduous shrubs are dominant (greater than 50% of the canopy) and are mixed with greater than 25% evergreen woody plants.
222	Drought-deciduous without Evergreens	level 3	Drought-deciduous shrubs are absolutely dominant (more than 75% of the canopy).
223	Cold-deciduous	level 3	The unfavorable season is mainly Icharacterized by winter frost. Deciduous shrubs are dominant (more than 50% of the canopy).
2231	Temperate deciduous	level 4	Composed of dense scrub without, or with very little, herbaceous undergrowth.
2232	Subalpine or subpolar	level 4	Composed of upright or lodged matted shrubs with great vegetative regeneration capacity and usually covered by snow for at least half a year.
23	Extremely Xeromorphic (subdesert) Shrubland	level 2	Very open stands of shrubs with various adaptations to dry conditions, such as: extremely thickened, hardened foliage; very reduced leaves; green branches without leaves; or succulent stems, some of them with thorns.
231	Mainly Evergreen	level 3	The canopy is never without green foliage. At least 50% of the shrubs that reach the canopy are evergreen. In extremely dry years some leaves and shoot portions may be shed.
2311	Evergreen subdesert	level 4	Composed of broad-leaved mostly sclerophyllous shrubs, e.g., mulga scrub in Australia, leafless green-stemmed plants, e.g., <i>Retama retam</i> , or succulents.
2312	Semi-deciduous	level 4	May consist of either facultatively deciduous shrubs or a combination of evergreen and deciduous shrubs (e.g., evergreen shrubs are dominant, deciduous shrubs cover more than 25%).
232	Deciduous Subdesert Shrubland	level 3	See class 02, Mainly Deciduous Forest.
2321	Without succulents	level 4	Succulents cover less than 25% of the ground.
2322	With succulents	level 4	Succulents cover more than 25% of the ground.

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3	Dwarf-shrublands	level 1
31	Mainly Evergreen	level 2
311	Evergreen Dwarf-shrub Thicket	level 3
3111	Caespitose thicket	level 4
3112	Creeping or matted thicket	level 4
312	Evergreen Dwarf-shrubland	level 3
3121	Evergreen cushion	level 4
313	Mixed Evergreen and Herbaceous Formation	level 3
3131	True evergreen and herbaceous mixed	level 4
3132	Partial evergreen and herbaceous mixed	level 4
32	Mainly Deciduous	level 2
321	Facultative Drought Deciduous	level 3

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322	Obligate Drought Deciduous	level 3	Densely closed dwarf-shrubs lose all or at least part of their leaves in the dry season.
3221	Drought deciduous caespitose	level 4	Shrub branches stand upright and often hold lichens. Cushion-shaped mosses, lichens and other herbaceous plants are often found on the ground, e.g., <i>Calluna</i> heath.
3222	Drought-deciduous creeping or matted	level 4	Shrub branches creep along the ground, e.g., <i>Loiseleuria</i> heath.
3223	Drought-deciduous cushion	level 4	Shrubs are isolated in clumps forming dense cushions and are often thorny, e.g., <i>Astragalus-</i> and <i>Acantholimon</i> “ porcupine” -heath of the East Mediterranean mountains.
3224	Drought-deciduous mixed	level 4	Deciduous and evergreen dwarf-shrubs, caespitose herbaceous plants, succulent perennial herbs, and other life forms intermixed.
323	Cold-deciduous	level 3	Densely closed dwarf-shrubs shed foliage at the beginning of a cold season. Richer in mosses and ferns than the drought-deciduous dwarf-shrub class (322).
3231	Drought-deciduous caespitose	level 4	Deciduous and evergreen dwarf-shrubs, caespitose herbaceous plants, succulent perennial herbs, and other life forms intermixed.
3232	Drought-deciduous creeping or matted	level 4	Shrub branches creep along the ground.
3233	Drought-deciduous cushion	level 4	Shrubs are isolated in clumps forming dense cushions and are often thorny.
3234	Drought-deciduous mixed	level 4	Deciduous and evergreen dwarf-shrubs, caespitose herbaceous plants, succulent perennial herbs, and other life forms intermixed.
33	Extremely Xeromorphic Dwarf-shrubland	level 3	Composed of open formations of dwarf-shrubs, succulents, and herbaceous plants adapted to survive or to avoid a long dry season. Mostly subdesertic. See class 23.
331	Mainly Evergreen	level 3	The canopy is never without green foliage. At least 50% of the shrubs that reach the canopy are evergreen. In extremely dry years some leaves and shoot portions may be shed.

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3311	Evergreen subdesert	level 4	Composed of broad-leaved mostly sclerophyllous shrubs, leafless green-stemmed plants, or succulents.
3312	Semi-deciduous	level 4	May consist of either facultatively deciduous shrubs or a combination of evergreen and deciduous shrubs (e.g., evergreen shrubs are dominant, deciduous shrubs cover more than 25%).
332	Deciduous Subdesert	level 3	The majority of shrubs (more than 50% of the canopy) shed their foliage simultaneously in connection with the unfavorable season (cold or drought).
3321	Without succulents	level 4	Succulents cover less than 25% of the ground.
3322	With succulents	level 4	Succulents cover more than 25% of the ground.
34	Tundra	level 2	Slowly growing, low formations, consisting mainly of dwarf-shrubs, graminoids, mosses, liverworts and lichens, found beyond the subpolar tree line. Often showing plant patterns caused by freezing movements of the soil. Except in boreal regions, dwarf-shrub formations above the mountain tree line should not be called tundra, because they are as a rule richer in dwarf-shrubs and grasses, and grow taller due to the greater radiation in lower latitudes.
	Tundra, Mainly Bryophyte	level 3	Dominated by mats or small cushions of mosses (more than 50% of the vegetative cover). Groups of dwarf-shrubs are as a rule scattered irregularly and are not very dense. The general aspect is more or less dark green, olive green or brownish.
3411	Caespitose dwarf-shrub/moss tundra	level 4	Clumped or clustered dwarf shrubs are present.
3412	Creeping or matted dwarf-shrub/moss tundra	level 4	Creeping or matted dwarf-shrubs are present.
342	Tundra, Mainly Lichen	level 3	Mats of lichens dominating (more than 50% of the vegetative cover), giving the formation a more or less pronounced gray aspect. Mostly evergreen, creeping or cushion-shaped dwarf-shrubs are present.

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4	Herbaceous Vegetation	level 1	Dominated by herbaceous grasses and grass-like plants such as sedges ( <i>Carex</i> ), rushes ( <i>Juncus</i> ), cattails ( <i>Typha</i> ) and broad-leaved plants such as clover, sunflowers ( <i>Helianthus</i> ), ferns and milkweeds ( <i>Asclepias</i> ). Total ground coverage must be greater than 60% herbaceous vegetation.
41	Tall Graminoid Vegetation (Tall Grasslands)	level 2	Plant community consists of dominant grasses over 2 meters tall when flowering or mature (more than 50% of the herbaceous vegetation). Forbs may be present but comprise less than 50% of herbaceous vegetation.
411	With Trees Covering 10-40%	level 3	May be with or without shrubs. This is somewhat like a very open woodland with a more or less continuous ground cover (over 60%) of tall graminoids.
4111	Trees: broad-leaved evergreen	level 4	Broad-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4112	Trees: broad-leaved semi-evergreen	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4113	Trees: broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Similar to class 4112, but seasonally flooded, e.g., in northeast Bolivia.
412	Tall Grass Lands with Trees Covering Less than 10%	level 3	Grassland with trees covering less than 10% of the ground, with or without shrubs.
4120	Trees: needle-leaved evergreen	level 4	Needle-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4121	Trees: broad-leaved evergreen	level 4	Broad-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4122	Trees: broad-leaved semi-evergreen	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4123	Trees: broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4124	Tropical/subtropical, trees/shrubs in tufts on termite nests	level 4	Also called termite savannah.
413	Tall Grasslands with Shrubs	level 3	The shrub canopy must cover more than 25% of the ground.

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4131	Shrubs: broad-leaved evergreen	level 4	Broad-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the shrub canopy
4132	Shrubs: broad-leaved semi-evergreen	level 4	Shrubs present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4133	Shrubs: broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Shrubs present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees. The area is seasonally flooded.
4134	Tropical or subtropical, trees and shrubs in tufts on termite nests	level 4	Also called termite savannah.
414	Tall Grasslands with Tuft Plants	level 3	The canopy of the tuft plants (usually palms) must cover more than 25% of the ground.
4141	Tropical Grasslands with Palms	level 4	E.g., the palm savannas of Arocomia totai and Attalea princeps north of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.
415	Tall Grasslands without Woody Synusia	level 3	Grasslands without trees or shrubs.
4151	Tropical Grassland	level 4	Often seasonally flooded, e.g., Compos de Varzea of the lower Amazon Valley, low latitude regions of Africa, papyrus swamps of the upper Nile Valley.,
42	Medium Tall Graminoid	level 2	The dominant grasses are 50 cm to 2 m tall when flowering or mature (greater than 50% of the herbaceous vegetation). Forbs may be present but comprise less than 50% of the herbaceous vegetation.
4210	Trees: needle-leaved evergreen	level 4	Needle-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4211	Trees: broad-leaved evergreen	level 4	Broad-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4212	Trees: broad-leaved semi-evergreen	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4213	Trees: broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level	
422	Medium Tall Grass Lands with Trees Covering Less than 10%	level 3	Grassland with trees covering less than 10% of the ground, with or without shrubs.
4220	Trees: needle-leaved evergreen	level 4	Needle-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4221	Trees: broad-leaved evergreen	level 4	Broad-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4222	Trees: broad-leaved semi-evergreen	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4223	Trees: broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4224	Tropical/subtropical, trees/shrubs in tufts on termite nests	level 4	Also called termite savannah.
423	Medium Tall Grasslands with Shrubs	level 3	The shrub canopy must cover more than 25% of the ground.
4230	Shrubs: needle-leaved evergreen	level 4	Needle-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the shrub canopy.
4231	Shrubs: broad-leaved evergreen	level 4	Broad-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the shrub canopy.
4232	Shrubs: broad-leaved semi-evergreen	level 4	Shrubs present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4233	Shrubs: broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Shrubs present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees. The area is seasonally flooded.
4234	Tropical or subtropical, trees and shrubs in tufts on termite nests	level 4	Also called termite savannah.
4235	Woody synusia of deciduous thorny shrubs	level 4	E.g., the tropical thorn bush savannah of the Sahel region in Africa with <i>Acacia tortilis</i> , <i>A. senegal</i> and other species.
424	Open Synusia of Tuft Plants	level 3	The canopy of the tuft plants (usually palms) must cover more than 25% of the ground.

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level	
4241	Subtropical open palm groves	level 4	E.g., Corrientes, Argentina. Some areas are seasonally flooded, e.g., Mauritia palm groves in the Colombian and Venezuelan Llanos.
425	Medium Tall Grasslands without Woody Synusia	level 3	Medium tall grasslands without trees or shrubs.
4251	Mainly sod grasses	level 4	Perennial, much branched creeping grass which binds the sand or soils with its root system. E.g., St. Augustine grass ( <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> ), the tall-grass prairie in eastern Kansas, or the sandy soil or dunes, e.g., communities of <i>Andropogon hallii</i> in the Nebraska Sand Hills. In some locations the grassland is wet or flooded most of the year, e.g., <i>Typha</i> swamps. If that is the case classify as a wetland. See class 6.
4252	Mainly bunch grasses	level 4	Grasses which chiefly grow in tufts forming an irregular, textured surface. E.g., the hard tussock ( <i>Festuca novae-zelandiae</i> ) grasslands in New Zealand.
43	Short Graminoid	level 1	The dominant grasses are less than 50 cm tall when flowering or mature (more than 50% of the herbaceous vegetation). Forbs may be present but they less than 50% of the herbaceous vegetation.
431	With Trees Covering 10-40%	level 3	May be with or without shrubs. This is somewhat like a very open woodland with a more or less continuous ground cover (over 60%) of short graminoids.
4310	Trees: needle-leaved evergreen	level 4	Needle-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4311	Trees: broad-leaved evergreen	level 4	Broad-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4312	Trees: broad-leaved semi-evergreen	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4313	Trees: broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
432	Short Grass Lands with Trees Covering Less than 10%	level 3	Grassland with trees covering less than 10% of the ground, with or without shrubs.
4320	Trees: needle-leaved evergreen	level 4	Needle-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level	
4321	Trees: broad-leaved evergreen	level 4	Broad-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the tree canopy.
4322	Trees: broad-leaved semi-evergreen	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4323	Trees: broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Trees present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4324	Tropical/subtropical, trees/shrubs in tufts on termite nests	level 4	Also called termite savannah.
433	Short Grasslands with Shrubs	level 3	The shrub canopy must cover more than 25% of the ground.
4330	Shrubs: needle-leaved evergreen	level 4	Needle-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the shrub canopy.
4331	Shrubs: broad-leaved evergreen	level 4	Broad-leaved evergreen species are greater than 50% of the shrub canopy.
4332	Shrubs: broad-leaved semi-evergreen	level 4	Shrubs present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees.
4333	Shrubs: broad-leaved deciduous	level 4	Shrubs present are at least 25% each of broad-leaved evergreen and broad-leaved deciduous trees. The area is seasonally flooded.
4334	Tropical or subtropical, trees and shrubs in tufts on termite nests	level 4	Also called termite savannah.
4335	Woody synusia of deciduous thorny shrubs	level 4	The dominant grasses are less than 50 cm tall when flowering or mature (more than 50% of the herbaceous vegetation). The canopy of deciduous thorny shrubs must cover more than 25% of the ground.
434	Short Grasslands with Tuft Plants	level 3	The canopy of the tuft plants (usually palms) must cover more than 25% of the ground.
4341	Open Synusia of Tuft Plants, subtropical with open palm groves	level 4	The dominant grasses are less than 50 cm tall when flowering or mature (more than 50% of the herbaceous vegetation). The canopy of palms must cover more than 25% of the ground.

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level	
435	Mainly Bunch Grasses with Woody Synusia	level 3	Grasses which grow in tufts, with woody plants interspersed.
4351	Tropical alpine with tuft plants	level 4	This grassland often contains <i>Epeletia</i> , <i>Lobelia</i> , <i>Senecio</i> and microphyllous dwarf-shrubs and cushion plants, often with woolly leaves. Above the timberline in low latitudes: Paramo and related vegetation types without snow in the alpine regions of Kenya, Colombia, Venezuela, etc.
4352	Tropical alpine, very open, without tuft plants	level 4	In these grasslands there is frequent nocturnal snowfall (though the snow is gone by 9 a.m.), the Super-Paramo (i.e. above Paramo) of J. Cuatrescasas.
4353	Tropical or subtropical alpine bunch grass, with open stands of evergreen	level 4	This grassland may also have deciduous shrubs and dwarf shrubs, e.g., Puna south of Oruro, Bolivia.
4354	Bunch grass with dwarf shrubs	level 4	Cushion plants may also grow in this grassland, e.g., Puna south of Oruro, Bolivia.
436	Short Grasslands, without Woody Synusia	level 3	Short grasslands without trees or shrubs.
4361	Short-grass communities	level 4	These communities may fluctuate in structure and floristic composition due to greatly fluctuating precipitation of the semi-arid climate, e.g., short-grass ( <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> and <i>Buchloe dactyloides</i> ) prairie of eastern Colorado.
4362	Bunch-grass communities	level 4	E.g., blue tussock ( <i>Poa cloenensis</i> ) communities of New Zealand, and alpine dry Puna with <i>Festuca orthophylla</i> of northern Chile and southern Bolivia.
437	Short to Medium Tall Mesophytic Communities	level 3	Meadows
4371	Sod grass communities	level 4	The grassland is often rich in forbs, and occur in lower altitudes with a cool, humid climate in North America and Eurasia. Many plants may remain at least partly green during the winter, even below the snow in the higher latitudes.
4372	Alpine, subalpine meadows	level 4	These grasslands are usually moist much of the summer due to melt water, e.g., Olympic Peninsula, Washington, and the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.
44	Forb Vegetation	level 2	The plant community is dominated by broad-leaved herbaceous plants (all plants except grasses) such as clover, sunflowers ( <i>Helianthus</i> ), ferns, milkweeds ( <i>Asclepias</i> ). Forbs cover more than 50% of the herbaceous area. Grasses may be present but cover less than 50%.

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level	
441	Tall Forb Communities	level 3	The dominant forb growth forms are more than 1 meter tall when fully developed.
4411	Fern thickets	level 4	Ferns occur sometimes in nearly pure stands, especially in humid climate, e.g., <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> .
4412	Mainly annual forbs	level 4	Annual forbs, which germinate in the beginning and die at the end of each growing season, are the dominant (greater than 50% coverage) form.
442	Low Forb Communities	level 3	These communities are dominated by forbs less than 1 meter tall when fully developed.
4421	Mainly perennial flowering forbs and ferns	level 4	Some part of the plant is alive all year round. E.g., <i>Celmisia</i> meadows in New Zealand and the Aleutian forb meadows in Alaska.
4422	Mainly annual forbs	level 4	<p><i>Ephemeral forb communities in tropical and subtropical regions</i> : Forbs grow with very little precipitation where, from autumn to spring, clouds moisten vegetation and soil, e.g., in the coastal hills of Peru and northern Chile. The dry season aspect is desert-like.</p> <p><i>Ephemeral or episodical forb communities of arid regions</i>: The “flowering desert” consists of mostly fast growing forbs, sometimes concentrated in depressions where water can accumulate in shrub or dwarf shrub formations of arid regions, e.g., the Sonoran Desert.</p>

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level	
5	Barren Land	level 1	Land with less than 40% vegetative cover. Barren land has a limited ability to support life, and is usually made up of thin soil, sand, or rocks.
51	Dry Salt Flats	level 2	Occur on flat floored bottoms of interior desert basins. A high concentration of salts are present due to extensive water evaporation.
52	Sandy Areas	level 2	Accumulations of sand/gravel, i.e., beaches or dunes.
53	Bare Rock	level 2	Exposed bedrock, desert pavement, scarp, talus slides, volcanic material, rock glaciers and other accumulations of rock without vegetative cover.
54	Perennial Snowfields	level 2	Accumulations of snow and ice that did not entirely melt during the previous summer, occurring where the daily average temperature is 32 F (0 C) in the warmest summer months.
55	Glaciers	level 2	Snow compacted into firm and finally to ice under weight of successive annual accumulations. Re-frozen melt water contributes to increasing density of the glacial ice mass. All glaciers exhibit evidence of present or past motions (moraines, crevasses, etc.).
56	Other Barren Cover	level 2	Dirt, gravel, other loose rock, etc.
6	Wetland	level 1	Marshes, swamps, bogs and other types of wetlands which are periodically or constantly saturated during the growing season. This periodic or constant saturation produces soils with special chemical characteristics and vegetation specifically adapted to wet conditions. The area must have greater than 40% vegetative cover to be classified as a wetland.
61	Riverine	level 2	Wetlands adjacent to a fresh water river channel (Riparian wetlands).
62	Palustrine	level 2	Wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents (plants), mosses, lichens, etc. The wetlands surround water that is less than 1 hectare in size, has no active channel or tide, is less than 2 meters deep, and has low salinity. This water should be included as part of the wetland.

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level	
63	Estuarine	level 2	Wetlands occurring adjacent to a tidal channel, or in and adjacent to the intertidal zone.
64	Lacustrine	level 2	An estuary is a water passage where the tide meets the current of a stream. Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands are usually semi-enclosed by land but have open, partially obstructed, or sporadic access to ocean water (at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land).
7	Open Water	level 1	Wetlands surrounding open water (i.e., ponds and lakes) that are greater than 1 hectare in size and greater than 2 meters deep.
71	Fresh Water	level 2	Lakes, ponds, rivers and oceans. The surface of the land is continually submerged by water greater than 2 meters deep and at least one hectare in size; or continually submerged in an actively flowing channel or subtidal zone. Water should cover greater than 60% of the area, if trees and emergent plants and cover greater than 40% of the area, see wetland categories in class 6.
72	Marine	level 2	Lakes, ponds, and rivers with low salinity.
8	Cultivated Land	level 1	Open ocean overlying the continental shelf or an actively flowing tidal channel.
81	Agriculture	level 2	The ground is covered by greater than 60% non-native cultivated species (e.g., agricultural crops, cultivated short grasses, lawns) and usually can be distinguished by the regular geometric patterns created by the lawns and fields.
811	Row Crop or Pasture	level 3	Land is used for growing crops, orchards, horticulture, feeding livestock, and other agriculture.
812	Orchard or Horticulture	level 3	Examples include; corn, wheat, cow pastures, fallow fields, cultivated cranberry bogs and rice fields.
			Examples include; apple orchards, vineyards, tree nurseries.

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813	Confined Livestock Feeding	level 3 These areas are found on large farms and are used for feeding beef cattle, dairy cows (with confined feedlots), hogs and poultry.
814	Other Agriculture	level 3 Examples include; corrals, and breeding and training facilities on horse farms.
82	Non-agriculture	level 2 Land is used for parks, playing fields, cemeteries, and golf courses.
821	Parks and Playing Fields	level 3 Examples include; baseball diamonds, soccer fields, play grounds, and parks.
822	Golf Courses	level 3
823	Cemeteries	level 3
824	Other Non-agriculture	level 3 Any other non-agricultural cultivated areas that do not fit into classes 821, 822 or 823 (parks and playing fields, golf courses, or cemeteries).
9	Urban	level 1 Areas developed for residential, commercial, industrial, or transportation uses. Must be greater than 40% urban land cover.
91	Residential	level 2 At least 50% of the urban land cover consists of residential property (i.e., apartments, private dwellings, etc.)
92	Commercial/Industrial	level 2 At least 50% of the urban land cover consists of commercial or industrial property (i.e., businesses, factories, warehouses, etc.)
93	Transportation	level 2 At least 50% of the urban land cover consists of transportation routes (i.e., roads, highways, railroads, airport runways).
94	Other	level 2 At least 50% of the urban land cover consists of developed areas that do not fit into residential, commercial, or transportation categories.
Misc. Definitions	Boreal	Also called cold temperate zone has a climate with cool wet summers and cold winters lasting more than six months.

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level	
Bryophyte	Non-flowering plants (mosses & liverworts) characterized by rhizoids rather than true roots.		
Caespitose	Arranged or combined in a thick mat or clumps, having a low stem forming a dense turf or sod, growing in clusters.		
Canopy	Uppermost layer of vegetation detected by satellite sensors.		
% Cover vs. % Species Composition	<p>The level one classification is determined by the overall canopy or ground coverage of the entire area being classified. The level two classification is determined by the percent species composition only of the dominant level one cover type. Level 3 and 4 are more specific combinations of different species and plant communities.</p> <p>Example: An area is comprised of 80% herbaceous vegetation (of that 45% are forbs and 55% are grasses greater than 2 meters tall), and 20% broad-leaved evergreen trees. The classification codes are as follows:</p> <p>MUC level 1: 4-herbaceous vegetation. It is clearly the dominant cover type, since it covers greater than 60% of the area.</p> <p>MUC level 2: 41. The dominant species are grasses greater than 2 meters tall (they comprise more than 50% of the dominant cover type herbaceous vegetation).</p> <p>MUC level 3: 411. Trees cover 20% of the area.</p> <p>MUC level 4: 4111. The trees are a broad-leaved evergreen species.</p>		
Cold-deciduous	<p>Landscaped yards, playing fields, cemeteries, golf courses and other cultivated vegetated areas should be classified as cultivated land (class 8) if non-native cultivated species is greater than 60% coverage. If the buildings, roads and unnatural structures (bridges, etc.) cover greater than 40% of the land, the area should be classified as urban. If wooded residential neighborhoods have greater than 40% trees covering the ground, the area would be considered forest or woodlands (see classes 0 and 1). If it is difficult to decide upon a cover type, try to determine what would be seen by the satellite. Compare similar areas with the satellite image you receive of your school's location.</p>		Plants that shed leaves during the cold season.

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level
Deciduous	Vegetation that sheds its leaves at the end of the growing period or in unfavorable conditions.	
Drip tips	Extended slender tips of tropical leaves that allow water to roll off the leaf surface.	
Drought-deciduous	Plants that shed leaves during the dry season.	
Facultative	Organisms able to live and thrive under more than one set of conditions.	
Firn	Snow compacted almost to ice, glacial material.	
Forb	A broad-leaved herbaceous plant such as a clover, sunflowers, ferns, and milkweeds.	
Graminoid	Grasses and grass-like plants.	
Herbaceous	Vascular plant rooted in the ground with foliage that dies back annually. The meristem (stem growth tip) is located just above or below the ground.	
Lowland forest Submontane forest Montane forest Subalpine forest	It may be necessary to consult local resources to determine the specific level 4 classification for forest cover. Vegetation will vary depending on both the latitude and the altitude.	
Mesophytic	Growing in, or adapted to, a moderately moist environment.	
Microphyllous	Having small leaves (e.g., desert plants); having leaves with a single unbranched vein.	
Obligate	Organisms restricted to a particular condition of life (that condition is essential for survival).	
Overstory	Uppermost layer of vegetation detected by satellite sensors.	

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level
Polar	Low precipitation distributed over the entire year. There is a short wet nightless summer and a very long, cold, dark winter.	
Sclerophyllous	Vegetation with thickened hardened foliage that is resistant to water loss (sclerophyllly).	
Subpolar	Transitional between the cold temperate zone and the polar zone.	
Subtropical	From the edge of the tropical zone toward the poles, in the region of the descending air masses, which get warmer as they descend and become very dry. Rainfall is very low, and the daytime temperatures are very high because of intense solar radiation. In the winter months, however, the temperature may sink to zero at night as a result of the greater net loss of heat energy in outgoing radiation. This is the hot desert zone.	
Synusia	A layer or stratum of a community. A structural unit of a major ecological community characterized by relative uniformity of life form or of height and usually constituting a particular stratum of that community.	
Temperate	Temperate zones show greater seasonal temperature changes and can be broken down as follows: Warm temperate: scarcely any or no winter, extremely wet especially in summer. Typical temperate: (e.g., central European or coastal northeastern U.S.A) cold, short winters or a winter free of frost and with very cool summers (near the ocean). Arid temperate: large temperature contrasts between summer and winter, and little precipitation. Boreal or cold temperate: cool wet summers and cold winters lasting more than six months.	
Tropical	Lies 40 degrees to the north and south of the equator. A certain seasonal variation in the mean daily temperature is noticeable. Rainfall reaches a maximum in the summer and a dry season in the cool months. The duration of the cool season increases as the distance from the equator becomes greater, and at the same time the annual rainfall decreases.	
Understory	Layer of vegetation that grows beneath the overstory consisting of smaller trees and shrubs.	

MUC Code	Glossary of Terms in the Modified Classification Scheme	Class Level
Wet		Vegetation or environments capable of withstanding or thriving in the presence of much rain.
Xeromorphic		Climatic conditions favorable for the development of vegetation that is adapted to, thrives in or tolerates an environment that is poor in available moisture.
Xerophyte		A plant which is adapted to and thrives in dry conditions.

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